SHIMOGA SUB-DIVISION.

Schedule.

District	Taluk	Hobli	Village	Names of jodidars or khayamguttadars	Estimated extent	Estimated gross rental or beriz	Quit-rent payable annually to Government	Arrears of Government revenue for which the village is to be sold	Date of sale, etc.
Shimoga	Shimoga	Bhadravati	Inam Sojane	Venkatagiri Bhatta and others—	K. k. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	The sale will be held on 24th April 1941 by the Sub-Division Officer, Shimoga in the Shimoga Taluk Office.
					1082 2 2	332 1 1	948 8 0	1938-39 455 1 7	
					897 0 5	2279 11 8		1939-40 479 12 4	
					45 0 10	373 7 11		1940-41 948 8 0	
					2151 0 10	134 7 8		1883 0 11	
				Total ...	4181 1 3	3118 11 11		1 4 0	
								1884 4 11	
				Boundaries. East—Hiriyur Village West—Santhe Kadur Village North—Nidige Village South—Inam Sanenakoppa Village Estimated value Rs. 5,000.				
			Inam Bhandrehalli	Visweswaradhya and others—	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
				Garden ...	0 32	40 0 0	115 14 0	1938-39 29 14 8	
				Dry ...	360 33	166 14 10		1939-40 101 13 0	
				Wet ...	281 27	760 7 8		1940-41 115 14 0	
				Perampoke ...	278 28	17 6 8		247 2 8	
				Total ...	992 0	948 13 2		Fee 1 4 0	
								Total ... 248 13 8	
				Boundaries East—Hutta and Kavalagunda gadi West—Siriyur, Kadadakatte and Jedikatte gadi North—Kadadakatte, Kavalagunda and Jedikatte gadi South—Siddapura, Jannapura and Veerapura gadi				Plus interest	
				The entire Jodi Village except the Vrutti of Sri Kudli Sringeri Mutt will be sold for the arrears of the years 1938-39 to 1940-41. Estimated value Rs. 5000.					

C. NARASIMHA MURTHY,
Sub-Division Officer.

UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE

Notification No. 24791, *dated* 19*th March* 1941.

The following is the revised detailed course of study in Water Supply and Sanitary Engineering for the B.E. Degree Examination in Civil Engineering in lieu of that given on pages 358-9 of the University Calendar for 1939-40, Vol. I:—

A. Bio-Chemistry.

The Study of Micro-organisms: Methods of cultivation and identification—ærobic and anærobic cultures. Use of microscope. Description of species of micro-organisms important in connection with sanitation.

Bacteria: The enteric group of organisms.

Moulds, yeasts, algæ and protozoa: General description.

Enzymes: General description. Conditions of action. Classification.

Elementary principles of: (1) Nitrification, (2) De-Nitrification, (3) Nitrogen Fixation, (4) Nitrogen cycle, (5) Sulphur cycle and (6) Carbon cycle.

Practical Application of the foregoing studies:—

Water: The Bio-chemistry of water supply and purification. Chemical and bacteriological tests of purity of potable water. Interpretation of results.

Sewage purification and Utilisation: (1) Composition and methods of analysis of sewage and effluents. Trade wastes. Interpretation of results.

(2) General account of changes effected during purification.

(3) Control of flies and mosquitoes as applied in sewage works.

(4) Compost.

B. Water Supply.

Value and Importance of Water Supply: Development of water works. Domestic, commercial and public requirements.

Quantity of water: Sources of supply. Rainfall. Evaporation and percolation. Estimation of flow of streams and ground waters.

Quality of Water: Pollution. Water borne diseases. Sanitary Survey and conservation of catchment and basin. Water analysis. Protection of water supplies—control of algæ. River pollution and its control.

Construction of Water Works: General principles of economic construction and arrangement of the several works.

Purification of Water: Chemical precipitation. Slow and rapid filtration. Modern method of sterilisation and æration. Construction and maintenance of works for the above.

Pumping and Distribution: Systems of supply. Pipes and conduits. Pumping machinery. Service reservoirs Water towers and standpipes. Distribution systems and appliances such as valves, hydrants and meters. Maintenance and repairs.

C. Sanitary Engineering, Drainage and Sewerage.

Objects of a scheme. Contrast between European and Indian conditions. Surfac drainage schemes for removing stagnant rain water. Underground sewerage systems and the general arrangement of the several works. Principles of design. Data to be collected. Allowance for inclusion of the foul part of the rainfall. Size, velocity and gradients of sewers. Selection of a suitable system and evolution of a scheme. Design of the several necessary works on a sewer line.

House drainage. Water closets, taps, soil and other pipes, sinks, lavatories, urinals and baths.

The Sewer Line: Laying, jointing and testing of sewers. Construction of manholes, flushing tanks, over-flows, junctions, catch basins, inverted syphons, etc. Public conveniences. Maintenance of a sewer line.

Pumping Sewage: Pumping stations. Automatic and other types of ejectors.

Disposal of Sewage: Treatment of sewage before disposal. Objects. Characteristics of sewage. Modern methods of treatment including diffused air and other processes. Collection and disposal of solid refuse—screening and pulverising—various methods of composting, utilisation and disposal.

D. Municipal Engineering.

Its scope and aim. Duties of a municipal engineer. Size and growth of cities. Population. The city, and its plan as determined by the streets. Design, construction and maintenance of streets, side walks, curbs, etc. Street lighting, signs and numbers. Collection and disposal of the city waste, markets, parks, cemeteries and shade trees.

E. Town Planning.

General principles. Suitability of an area. Boundaries. Adaptation of design to natural features. Allocation of areas for the several classes of buildings, parks, open spaces and playgrounds. Advantages and disadvantages of private open spaces. Improvement of existing condition of cities by removing congestion. Developing garden suburbs or extensions. Beautifying of towns.

The revised course of study will be effective from the University Examination of 1942.

(Letter No. E. 2159—Uni. 27-40-28, dated the 16th January 1941, from the General Secretary to Government.)

By Order,
C. S. PICHAMUTHU,
Offg. *Registrar.*

P. D. 339.